S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. No. 85 Issued May, 1926

IMP. BUR.
-7 JUN. 1926
ENTOM.

United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* R. A. OAKLEY, *Vice Chairman;* GEORGE B. SUDWORTH, M. B. WAITE, and W. D. HUNTER; E. R. SASSCER, *Entomologist and Executive Officer;* R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER–DECEMBER, 1925

CONTENTS

	Page
Walter David Hunter	83
Pink bollworm quarantine (domestic)	84
Pink bollworm situation	84
Pink bollworm quarantine amended to provide for disinfection of baled cotton lint and linters	89
Pink bollworm quarantine order (foreign)	91
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine	91
Bulb conference called	91
Ultimate exclusion of fruit and rose stocks probable	93
Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine	94
Modification of gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine	94
Satin moth quarantine	97
Satin moth quarantine extended	97
Notice to transportation companies	99
Blister rust quarantine	100
May quarantine Oregon because of pine disease	100
Notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Oregon on account of the white-pine blister rust	100
Fruit and vegetable quarantine	101
Spanish grapes must not enter—Department of Agriculture reaffirms stand	101
Notice of cancellation of permits for entry at southern ports of green beans from Cuba	102
Fruit fly surveys in Cuba continued	102
Investigation of the bean pod borer in Cuba	103
Japanese beetle quarantine	104
Japanese beetle quarantine regulations amended to include new territory	104
Flag smut quarantine	105
Notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of prohibiting importation of wheat and certain wheat products from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain on account of the flag smut disease	105
Wheat flag smut quarantine extended	106
Potato quarantine order	107
Embargo on account of potato wart not to be lifted	107
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products	107
Oklahoma provides for terminal inspection of plants and plant products	107
Convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act	108
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations	110
Quarantine orders	110
Other restrictive orders	114
Miscellaneous regulations	114

BOARD LOSES BY DEATH ONE OF ITS OLDEST MEMBERS

Walter David Hunter died suddenly at El Paso, Tex., October 13, 1925. Doctor Hunter had been a member of the board since January 21, 1913, as one of the representatives from the Bureau of Entomology. His long service in that bureau as chief of the section of Southern Field Crop Insects, led to his being especially useful to the board in the consideration of all quarantine subjects having relation to cotton and other southern field crops. It was on his recommendation that the control of the entry of cottonseed, cottonseed products, and cotton lint was begun—1913–1915—to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm and other important cotton pests. With the later invasion from Mexico of the pink bollworm, Doctor Hunter took field charge of the board's quarantine and control operations in Texas and later in Louisiana and New Mexico, and remained in such charge up to the time of his death. This work he carried out splendidly. It resulted in the eradication of the pink bollworm in Louisiana and eastern Texas—an accomplishment which at the outset seemed to have little possibility. Doctor Hunter's very important work in the Bureau of Entomology has been elsewhere recorded, but it seems proper to note in these announcements, which contain a record of much

of his work for the board, the passing of one who has long rendered a very useful public service.—C. L. M.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION

To determine the amount of infestation by the pink bollworm in the areas known to be infested, and for the purpose of determining the freedom of the old areas that now appear to be free from this pest, as well as for the detection of any new points of possible invasion, the same sort of intensive scouting was maintained during the year (1925) as had been carried on from the beginning of the control work in 1918 against this pest. This inspection indicates that the areas originally invaded in eastern Texas and in Louisiana have remained free from the pink bollworm—a condition which has obtained now for four or more years, and strengthens the belief that in these areas in the heart of cotton production this new and important cotton pest has been eradicated.

With respect to these eastern areas, the following table indicates the time that has elapsed since the last infestation was found and the number of man-days' scouting given annually to these areas:

District	Last crop infested	Man-days' scouting since last infestation	Number years elapsed since last infestation
Shreveport	1920	2,351	5
Cameron	1919	2,884	6
Marilee	1921	2,133	4
Ennis	1921	2,713	4
Hearne	1917	2,430	8
Trinity Bay	1921	4,194	4

In the western areas in Texas and in New Mexico there developed during the end of 1925 an unexpected increase in abundance of the pink bollworm. These western areas include five districts—the Big Bend, Pecos Valley, and El Paso Valley in Texas, and the Mesilla Valley and Carlsbad in New Mexico, and in none of these has it been possible or at least practicable to take radical measures to eradicate the pest—certainly as to border areas along the Rio Grande on account of the impossibility of preventing reinfestation from the Mexican side. Other than as to the Big Bend area, where the infestation has increased with each year following the noncotton zone of 1920, a considerable natural control, particularly climatic, was evident as to these areas. For example, no infestation was found in the Pecos Valley in 1922, but infestation reappeared in 1923 and increased in 1924; in the Mesilla Valley no infestation was found in 1923 and 1924, and in the Carlsbad district there were three years without infestation—1922 to 1924, inclusive. Certainly as to the Carlsbad area there was reason to hope that the climatic, together with the artificial controls, had exterminated the pest. Of these districts, in 1925, the least infestation was found in the Mesilla Valley in which only one field was determined as infested, and in this only two larvæ were found. The infestation determined in the Carlsbad district, although slight, was fairly general, involving six localities and some 13 fields and the collection altogether of some 74 larvæ. A similar fairly general but light infestation was determined in the El Paso Valley involving five localities and 13 fields and the interception of some 218 larvæ. In the Pecos Valley the infestation was light but more or less general throughout the district. Twenty-two infested fields were determined and 145 larvæ were taken. The heaviest infestation of the year developed in the Big Bend district ranging from 100 per cent at Santa Helena, the southernmost plantings in the district, to 3 per cent at El Poverin, the most northern plantings. At an intermediate point, Candelaria, the infestation was 48 per cent. The average infestation for the entire Big Bend district is placed at 7.79 per cent. Throughout this district the infestation was of small consequence until August 24. Shortly afterwards it reached 100 per

cent at Santa Helena (Brewster County). This percentage and the other percentages indicated for this district are based on the infestation of green bolls during the final period of inspection of November and December.

The recurrence and increased infestation in the western areas other than the Big Bend bring the infestation considerably beyond its former high point in 1920 and 1921. The only explanation which seems to offer is that the normal winter killing which has been a great factor in the control of this pest in these western areas failed in the winter of 1924–5. Such control seems to be largely due to early frosts which have, as a rule, hitherto killed most of the larvæ in green bolls and evidently prevented any considerable number of the last brood coming to maturity. In the hibernating condition the mortality due to normal winter cold of mature larvæ in dry bolls or on or in the ground, while considerable, is apparently not an efficient controlling factor.

The enormous multiplication of the pink bollworm in the lower part of the Big Bend area would seem to be a clear indication of the menace of this pest to our cotton crop. The winter temperatures at Santa Helena are not essentially different from those of a great deal of the Cotton Belt of the South. It would appear, therefore, that the spread of this pest throughout the South would be adding another hazard to cotton culture as serious as, if not more so than, the boll weevil.

The reappearance of this pest throughout the western areas this year, and especially the enormous multiplication of it in the Big Bend area, gives a very serious outlook to the general control project. One of the important safeguards hitherto has been the natural isolation of these areas from the continuous cotton culture of central and southern Texas by a fairly wide semiarid area free from any cotton culture whatsoever, which served as a natural barrier against any material spread eastward. Unfortunately this protection is diminishing all the time. Cotton culture is being constantly pushed westward from central Texas, and in some places it is now within 50 miles of the Pecos River. This is a situation which must be met by the employment of more drastic means than those which have hitherto been used, both as to control of movement, road inspection, and, if possible, by the maintenance of a noncotton zone. In view of the increased infestation in these western areas, and as an added precaution against artificial carriage of the pest with cotton and cotton products, the requirement is being enforced that all cotton lint produced in these areas shall be given vacuum fumigation prior to movement interstate out of these areas and all such movement out of the infested areas of cottonseed has been prohibited—the States concerned reciprocating in enforcing these requirements as to intrastate movement.

With respect to the importance of this pest, it is interesting to note that the damage due to it in Mexico for the crop year 1925 has been greater than that in any previous year. Estimates made by inspectors of the department indicate that there was no "top crop" in the Laguna this year, that very little cotton was produced on the middle of the stalk, or, in other words, that the bulk of the crop was produced on the lower part of the stalk. The loss of the crop in the Laguna for 1925 from the pink bollworm was found, from estimates made on some 26 ranches, to be nearly 32 per cent.

The estimated percentage of the cotton crop that was nonpickable in the Laguna of Mexico each year from 1921 to 1925 is as follows:

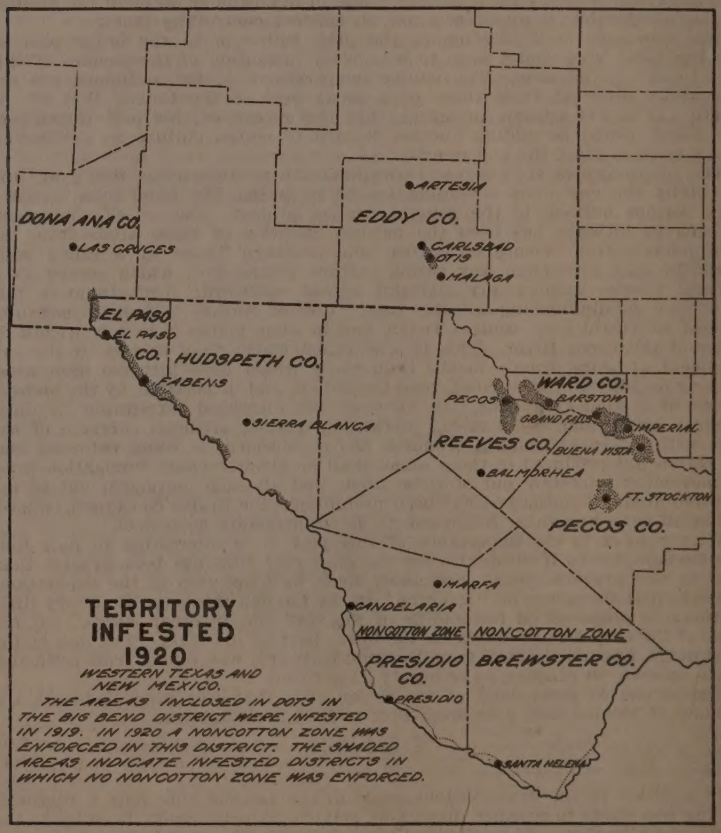
1921	12.70	1924	7.18
1922	7.96	1925	31.8
1923	18.25		

In addition to the examinations made in the Laguna this year a thorough survey was made in another district of Mexico, namely, Santa Rosalia, in the State of Chihuahua. The following table indicates the pink bollworm damage to cotton found on different ranches in this district. It will be noted that in this district the loss reached in one instance nearly 38 per cent.

Owner	Location	Per cent loss
Criserio Baroso	5 miles south on Conchos River	37.86
Vertran del Rio	8 miles south on Conchos River	20.50
Leonardo Flores	Near railroad bridge on Conchos River	13.97
Frederico U. Flores	"Guadalupe" ranch, 4 miles southeast on Florida River	34.30
Rosalia Hernandez	2 miles southeast on Florida River and railroad	29.95
Average		27.79

AN ADDITIONAL VACUUM FUMIGATION PLANT PROVIDED

One of the recommendations made at the pink bollworm conference held at El Paso, Tex., April 6, 1925, and participated in by the Federal Horticultural Board, the State officials of Texas and neighboring States, was that vacuum fumigation plants should be installed for the disinfection of all cotton lint, etc., produced in the infested western districts as a condition of movement outside of the districts, and that cotton so disinfected would be permitted to move without restriction either for export or for consumption in the United States. As a result of that recommendation such plants have been established and have been in operation during the crop season of 1925



at El Paso, Pecos, and Marfa, Tex., and Las Cruces, N. Mex. Following the recurrence of the pink bollworm in the Carlsbad district and the consequent necessity of disinfection of the cotton lint, etc., grown therein as a condition of interstate movement, a vacuum fumigation plant has been erected at Roswell, N. Mex., and began operations on December 20. This plant, which is 110 feet long and 8 feet in diameter, has a capacity of 100 compressed bales.

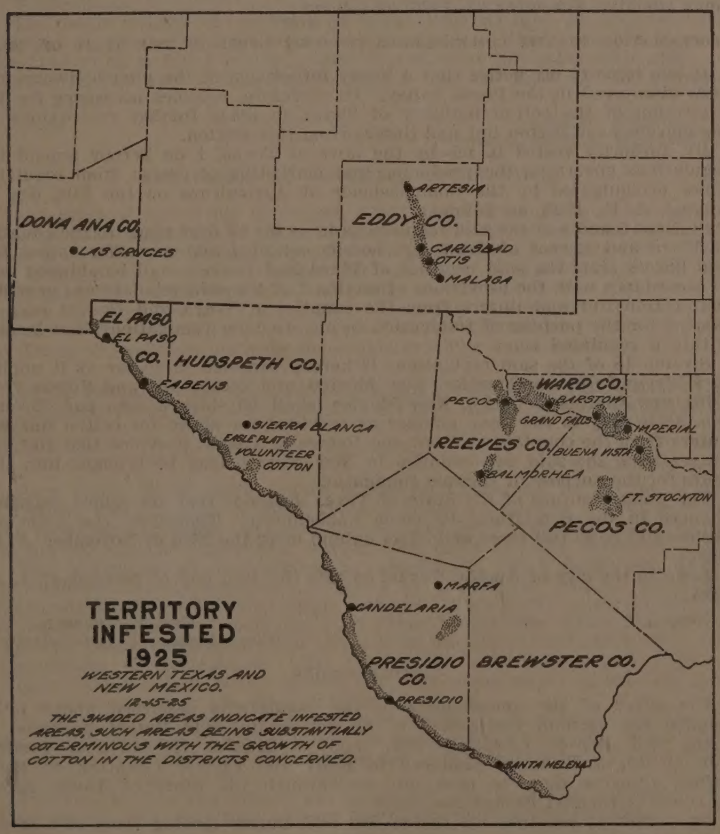
TEXAS REGULATIONS AMENDED

With the finding of infestation in El Paso and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., which comprise the El Paso Valley, the Texas State Department of Agriculture amended their regulations effective November 10, as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

It has come to my notice that a heavy infestation of the pink bollworm has been discovered in the El Paso Valley. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the protection of the cotton industry of Texas to place further restrictions on the movement of cotton lint and linters from this section.

By authority vested in me by the laws of Texas, I do hereby amend the regulations governing the producing and marketing of cotton from regulated zones promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1925, as follows:



Sections 5 and 8 of the said regulations in so far as they apply to the counties of El Paso and Hudspeth of Texas are hereby canceled and hereafter cotton lint and linters from the said counties of El Paso and Hudspeth shall be shipped only in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the said regulations; provided that cotton lint and linters from the counties of El Paso and Hudspeth may be carried for the purpose of fumigation to any vacuum fumigation plant located within a regulated zone.

Section 18 of the said regulations is hereby canceled in so far as it applies to Dona Ana County, New Mexico, and cotton lint and linters from Dona Ana County, New Mexico, shall be shipped into and through this State only in the same manner as provided for above for cotton lint and linters from the counties of El Paso and Hudspeth of Texas.

The public welfare of the State of Texas demands that the above-described changes in the regulations be made immediately. Therefore, the same are declared to be in full force and effect on and after November 10, 1925.

Done in the City of Austin, Texas, on this the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1925.

[SEAL.] GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The infestation in the Pecos Valley in Texas, that is, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos Counties, is practically the same as the infestation found in the 1924 crop. With the finding of infestation in Ward and Reeves Counties, Tex., in this valley the State Department of Agriculture again amended their regulations effective November 23, 1925, as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

It has come to my notice that a heavy infestation of the pink bollworm has been discovered in the Pecos Valley. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the protection of the cotton industry of Texas to place further restrictions on the movement of cotton lint and linters from this section.

By authority vested in me by the laws of Texas, I do hereby amend the regulations governing the producing and marketing of cotton from regulated zones promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1925, as follows:

Sections 5 and 8 of the said regulations in so far as they apply to the counties of Ward and Reeves of Texas are hereby canceled and hereafter cotton lint and linters from the said counties of Ward and Reeves shall be shipped only in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the said regulations; provided that cotton lint and linters from the counties of Ward and Reeves may be carried for the purpose of fumigation to any vacuum fumigation plant located within a regulated zone.

Section 18 of the said regulations is hereby canceled in so far as it applies to Eddy and Chaves Counties, New Mexico, and cotton lint and linters from Eddy and Chaves Counties, New Mexico, shall be shipped into and through this State only in the same manner as provided for above for cotton lint and linters from the counties of Ward and Reeves of Texas; provided that lint and linters from the said two counties in New Mexico may be brought into this State for the purpose of vacuum fumigation.

The public welfare of the State of Texas demands that the above described changes in the regulations be made immediately. Therefore, the same are declared to be in full force and effect on and after the 23rd of November, A. D., 1925.

Done in the city of Austin, Texas, on this the 18th day of November, A. D., 1925.

[SEAL.] GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

EXPLANATIONS

The effect of the amendments to the regulations described above is to require the vacuum fumigation of all cotton lint and linters produced in Ward and Reeves Counties, Tex., and to require the vacuum fumigation of lint and linters produced in Eddy and Chaves Counties, N. Mex., before allowing them to pass into or through the State of Texas except en route to vacuum fumigation plants.

No permit is required for cotton lint and linters moving from any of the above described area to vacuum fumigation plants located at Pecos City, but permit is required for lint and linters moving to any other vacuum fumigation plants.

With the finding of infestation in Pecos County, Tex., which is in the Pecos Valley, the Texas State Department of Agriculture further amended their regulations effective November 28, as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

It has come to my notice that a heavy infestation of the pink bollworm has been discovered in Pecos County. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the protection of the cotton industry of Texas to place further restrictions on the movement of cotton lint and linters from this section.

By authority vested in me by the laws of Texas, I do hereby amend the regulations governing the producing and marketing of cotton from regulated zones promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1925, as follows:

Sections 5 and 8 of the said regulations in so far as they apply to the county of Pecos in Texas are hereby canceled and hereafter cotton lint and linters from the said county of Pecos shall be shipped only in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the said regulations; provided that cotton lint and linters from the county of Pecos may be carried for the purpose of fumigation to any vacuum fumigation plant located within any regulated zone, provided that permit shall be issued for such movement by an agent of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The public welfare of the State of Texas demands that the above-described changes in the regulations be made immediately. Therefore, the same are declared to be in full force and effect on and after November 28th, 1925.

Done in the City of Austin, Texas, on this the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1925.

[SEAL.]

GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT TO LOUISIANA REGULATIONS

The State of Louisiana, in August, 1925, amended its quarantine to prohibit shipment into Louisiana of all cotton grown in a quarantined area, except such as has been vacuum fumigated, and requires all cotton from all other sections of Texas moving to New Orleans for export or interstate movement to be segregated in compartments in the public warehouse of New Orleans. This quarantine also prohibits movement of cottonseed from any point in New Mexico or Texas into Louisiana except from designated northeastern counties of Texas to Louisiana mills for immediate crushing under permit.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR DISINFECTION OF BALED COTTON LINT AND LINTERS

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 28, 1925.

As a result of the reappearance of the pink bollworm in the region about Carlsbad, Eddy County, N. Mex., the quarantine regulations for the control of the movement of cotton lint and linters have been revised by the Secretary of Agriculture, the amendment having been made effective November 25.

This action, which is described as amendment No. 5 to Second Revision of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, forbids the interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area in which the pink bollworm has been found, unless the cotton has been disinfected satisfactorily under the direction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. This applies not only in a region where the present crop has been found infested but also where either of the two preceding crops was found to be infested with this insect.

There is one exception regarding such interstate movement. Baled cotton lint and linters may be moved interstate under permit from one regulated area to another regulated area for disinfection, under such safeguards as shall be required by a department inspector.

Previous to this amendment the movement of cotton lint and linters from New Mexico was permitted without the requirement of disinfection.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO SECOND REVISION OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Effective on and after Nov. 25, 1925)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 6 of the Second Revision of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which became effective June 1, 1923, as

amended October 8, 1923, January 17, 1924, and August 26, 1924, be, and the same is hereby, further amended by adding thereto the following:

CONTROL OF BALED COTTON LINT AND LINTERS

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area in which infestation has been found in the crop under consideration for such movement, or in the crops of either of the two preceding years, will not be allowed unless and until such cotton has been disinfected under the direction of, and satisfactory to, an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such baled cotton lint and linters may be authorized to move interstate under permit from one regulated area to another regulated area for disinfection, under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The foregoing regulation added to regulation 6 of the Second Revision of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 shall be effective on and after November 25, 1925.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of November, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The above amendment to regulation 6 of the Regulations Supplemental to the Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, is made to meet the emergency occasioned by the reappearance of this pest in the region of Carlsbad, N. Mex. Under the existing regulation, the movement of cotton lint and linters from New Mexico is permitted without the requirement of disinfection.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1925.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), has ordered that regulation 6 of the second revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which became effective June 1, 1923, as amended, be further amended by adding a paragraph thereto as per copy inclosed herewith. This amendment became effective November 25, 1925.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this _____ *day of* _____, 1925.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

NOTE.—This notice was sent to 52 railroads, 2 express companies, and 16 steamship lines doing business in or through the quarantined area.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 8, 1925.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (2d revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the

pink bollworm, sent you under date of June 26, 1923, you are advised that regulation 6 thereof has been amended by adding thereto the following:

"The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area in which infestation has been found in the crop under consideration for such movement, or in the crops of either of the two preceding years, will not be allowed unless and until such cotton has been disinfected under the direction of, and satisfactory to, an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such baled cotton lint and linters may be authorized to move interstate under permit from one regulated area to another regulated area for disinfection, under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture."

The foregoing regulation added to regulation 6 of the second revision of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 became effective November 25, 1925.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing cotton lint or linters may not be accepted for mailing from any of the areas quarantined in the order unless the articles have been inspected, certified, and marked as required.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Regar,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE ORDER (FOREIGN)

Post Office Department,
Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, November 6, 1925.

SAMPLES OF UNMANUFACTURED COTTON AND COTTON WASTE FROM MEXICO

Referring to the arrangement set forth in section 190 on pages 184, 185, and 186 of the current annual Postal Guide, particularly the last two paragraphs appearing on page 185, whereby samples of unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste received by mail or parcel post from Mexico, if delivered to border exchange offices west of El Paso, shall be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Nogales, Ariz., and similar samples arriving at El Paso from ports east, shall be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Laredo, Texas, for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, notice is hereby given that, effective immediately, facilities are available at El Paso, Texas, for the prompt disinfection of such packages.

All samples arriving at points west of El Paso will continue to be forwarded to Nogales, Ariz., for disinfection; while samples arriving at points east of El Paso will continue to be forwarded to Laredo, Texas.

W. Irving Glover,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

BULB CONFERENCE CALLED

A conference to afford opportunity for a full reconsideration of the restrictions on the entry of narcissus and certain other bulbs authorized nearly three years ago to become effective January 1, 1926, will be held by the Department of Agriculture at Washington at 10 o'clock, Monday, November 16, the department announced to-day. As pointed out recently, these restrictions have been the subject of wide discussion, both favorable and adverse. The Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, authorized a thorough review of the situation and the assembling of all available information. The results of this investigation will be presented at the conference, which will be open to all persons interested.

NARCISSUS QUARANTINE TO STAND

SECRETARY JARDINE DECIDES BEST INTERESTS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE SERVED BY EXCLUSION

The restrictions on the entry of narcissus bulbs authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace three years ago are to go into effect as scheduled on January 1 without modification. Other bulbs to which the restrictions were to apply will be permitted entry under permit and inspection pending further investigation. This decision is announced by Secretary Jardine after careful consideration of the situation in the light of evidence submitted at the conference held at Washington in November.

In commenting on his action, the Secretary said the information available in 1922 on the entry of pests on these bulbs undoubtedly justified fully the placing of the restrictions, and that the facts obtained since that time have emphasized the menace to agriculture then indicated. He said:

"It is unfortunate that in protecting our various crops against pests and diseases some interests must suffer. The evidence shows the danger to be such, however, that I feel no one charged with the safeguarding of American agriculture could do other than restrict the entry of these bulbs. I do not doubt the sincerity of those who have reached other conclusions, and I have considered their arguments carefully, but the weight of evidence seems to me to rest in favor of retention of the restrictions.

"The evidence available at present indicates that none of the three important pests usually associated with the imported narcissus bulbs has yet become so well established in the country as to make control measures useless. A review of the present situation indicates that even in the districts where they have gained a foothold they may be materially controlled and possibly eradicated, especially in the case of the two bulb flies. We are going to give these districts a chance to clean up. They have promised to do so and the department will insist that this be done at the earliest date possible.

"With respect to the two bulb flies, their establishment even on the Pacific coast is far from being general. Taking the plantings as a whole the percentage of infestation does not amount to more than a fraction of 1 per cent. In the eastern section of the United States the infestation by the lesser bulb fly is still comparatively trivial, and there seems to be no clear record in this section of establishment of the larger bulb fly. At least, it is evident that large producing areas in the eastern United States—some of them going back to Colonial days—are altogether free from these pests. It would appear that these regions have a right to protection from them.

"The lesser bulb fly is an important onion pest. In the Pacific Northwest it has already occasioned serious damage in onion plantings. It is important to note that it has not yet reached our chief areas of onion production. Producers in these areas, as well as all other onion producers in the United States, have a right to protection from this hazard.

"There is no question as to the seriousness of the eelworm menace to our alfalfa and clover crops. They have been attacked in certain regions, but the evidence indicates that most of the United States is still free from this pest.

"Of great importance, also, is the possibility of casual or accidental entry with narcissus bulbs of insect pests which may have little or no economic relation to the bulb industry, but may carry a serious menace to other farm crops. For example, some 70 different insects have been intercepted with importations of narcissus bulbs alone, and among these are such well known injurious pests as the European earwig, already established and proving to be very troublesome in Rhode Island and in the State of Washington, and also various wireworms very destructive to cereals and other crops in Europe.

"The public is naturally interested in the question of the immediate or future availability of the narcissus bulbs. It was brought out at the conference that there are now planted and growing in the United States some 150,000,000 of these bulbs, nearly double the quantity which is normally imported. Furthermore, the needs for this winter's forcing and next year's planting have already been met by importations of this year which much exceed those of any previous year. There seems, therefore, no justification for a material increase in price."

The retention of the restrictions on the entry of narcissus bulbs, the Secretary pointed out in answer to charges that the Department of Agriculture had

been actuated by motives of trade protection, is based exclusively on evidence of insect danger to agriculture and horticulture. He commented further:

"The plant quarantine act is being administered and will continue to be administered solely for protection against insects and diseases and in no sense as a subterfuge for trade protection. It is true, as has been often declared, that there is a narcissus bulb industry in this country, part of it dating from Colonial times, part of it established since the regulations were announced, and that the restrictions on bulb entry may, temporarily at least, benefit this industry. This fact, however, can not be considered one way or the other in administering the law."

The restrictions on the entry of eight other classes of bulbs transferred from the restricted to the free list in 1922 for a three-year period have been postponed by order of the Secretary to give more opportunity to determine the risk in connection with their entry. Such entry will, therefore, continue to be permitted under permit, but these bulbs will be subject to inspection and the enforcement of such additional safeguards as may be found necessary. The volume of entry of these classes is relatively small and the inspection which it has been possible to make of them has not disclosed a risk which would seem to warrant the enforcement of the restrictions at this time.

These eight classes are: Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), galanthus (snowdrop), scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen-flower), muscari (grape hyacinth), ixia, and eranthis (winter aconite).

ULTIMATE EXCLUSION OF FRUIT AND ROSE STOCKS PROBABLE

DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS RECOMMENDATIONS OF NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND HORTICULTURISTS AS TENTATIVE BASIS

DECEMBER 12, 1925.

The Department of Agriculture confirms the informal announcement made at the fruit and rose stock conference held June 29, 1925, that the recommendations relative to future restrictions on the entry of fruit and rose stocks, presented by the American Association of Nurserymen and by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, would be acceptable to the department as a tentative basis of action. The American Association of Nurserymen recommended that the date for the exclusion of fruit stocks should not be earlier than July 1, 1930, and the growers and users of rose stocks recommended that it should not be earlier than June 30, 1929.

In making these recommendations the nurserymen's statement includes the suggestion that the members of the association should heartily cooperate with the American growers of seedling fruit stocks and rose stocks in their efforts to organize and develop production to the extent that it may be reasonably depended upon as an adequate source of supply.

It was recommended that a conference on rose stocks be called following the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in June, 1928, for the purpose of determining the availability at that time of American stocks in satisfactory quantity and quality as a basis for determination of restrictions. It was also recommended that, prior to such conference, the department make a thorough investigation of the production of such stocks in the United States.

The department, in accepting these recommendations, does not obligate itself not to call an earlier conference and take earlier action should any new or serious emergency arise. It also recommends that the reconsideration of both the rose and fruit stock situations be taken up at the proposed conference in June, 1928.

It may be noted that the conference of last June was called, not at the instance of the department, but at the request of leading nurserymen and florists for the purpose of considering the advisability of restricting the importation of fruit and rose stocks. It was the belief of these nurserymen and florists that the time had arrived when it was desirable to consider whether home production was not such, or would soon become such, as to render unnecessary the further importation of such stocks with the attendant risk of pest introduction. It will be recalled that in the public consideration in 1918 of the restrictions which are now incorporated under Quarantine 37, it was represented that there was a vital horticultural necessity for the continued entry of certain items—stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits—to make possible the continuation of an important food production industry.

As a result, the enforcement of the restrictions provided for under the quarantine was deferred as to such items, with the understanding that with the termination of such necessity the risk would no longer be accepted. At the same time a similar demand was made and accepted for rose stocks.

The risk of the entry of pests with such stocks had been clearly shown even before the passage of the plant quarantine act in 1912, and, in fact, such infestation was one of the important dangers which led to the passage of this act. The attempt to eliminate this risk by foreign inspection and certification and such reinspection as is possible in this country at destination points, is yearly demonstrating that the risk remaining after the enforcement of these safeguards is much too great to warrant a continuance of authority to import such stocks beyond the period of real horticultural necessity. That that period had largely passed and that adequate supplies of most of such stocks from home sources are either available or could within a reasonable period be made so seems a growing conviction of a considerable element of the nursery and other interests concerned in the production and utilization of such stocks. This conclusion is supported also by the department's own information.

It will be recalled that at the 1918 public hearing referred to, in recognition of the necessity of terminating this risk at the earliest practicable moment, it was recommended that the department should undertake a countrywide study of the problem of home production of fruit and rose stocks to determine the most favorable conditions from the standpoint of locality, climate, cultural methods, etc. This work was later duly authorized by Congress and is so far advanced that it was possible to make fairly definite recommendations at the conference with respect to the availability of important classes of such stocks in adequate quantities in the near future.

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

A survey conducted in the fall of 1925 of the towns of Cheshire and Wallingford, New Haven County, Conn., located on the western edge of the quarantine line, which had been under quarantine for some time on account of the gipsy moth, indicated that these towns, from which there is considerable shipment of nursery stock, are now free from gipsy moth infestation. An amendment to the rules and regulations under the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine, reproduced below, was therefore issued releasing from the quarantine the two towns in question.

MODIFICATION OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 1 to Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45

(Effective October 14, 1925)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the towns of Cheshire and Wallingford, in the State of Connecticut, which are included within the area designated as infested by the gipsy moth as set forth in regulation 3 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45, which became effective July 1, 1924, are now free from infestation by the gipsy moth.

Now, therefore, I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby order that the towns of Cheshire and Wallingford, in the State of Connecticut, shall be removed from the area designated as infested, and that said regulation 3 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45, which became effective July 1, 1924, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3.—Infested Areas.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as gipsy moth infested area:

Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Greenbush, Argyle, Alton, Bradford, Charleston, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Abbot, Kingsbury Plantation, Mayfield, Moscow, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Jerusalem, Crockertown, Redington, Dallas Plantation, Sandy River Plantation, Rangeley Plantation, 4 Range 1, and Magalloway Plantation, *Maine*; Errol, Millsfield, Ervings Location, and Columbia, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Norton, Holland, Derby, Newport, Troy, Jay, Richford, Berkshire, Franklin, Highgate, Alburgh, Isle La Motte, North Hero, Grand Isle, South Hero, Colchester, Burlington, South Burlington, Shelburne, Charlotte, Ferrisburg, Panton, Addison, Bridport, Shoreham, Orwell, Benson, West Haven, Fair Haven, Poultney, Wells, Pawlet, Rupert, Sandgate, Arlington, Shaftsbury, Bennington, and Pownal, *Vermont;* Williamstown, Hancock, Richmond, West Stockbridge, Alford, Egremont, and Mount Washington, *Massachusetts;* Salisbury, Canaan, Cornwall, Litchfield, Thomaston, Plymouth, Waterbury, Wolcott, Southington, Meriden, Middlefield, Durham, Guilford, North Branford, North Haven, North Branford, and Branford, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

For the purpose of inspection and transportation, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas to be known as the *lightly infested* area and the *generally infested* area.

The following towns comprise the *lightly infested* area:

Millbridge, Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, Plantation No. 21, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Argyle, Alton, Sangerville, Guilford, Parkman, Cambridge, Ripley, Harmony, Wellington, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, Mayfield, Moscow, Concord, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Lexington, Kingfield, Jerusalem, Crockertown, Mount Abraham, Redington, Sandy River Plantation, Dallas Plantation, Rangeley Plantation, D, E, Berlin, Roxbury, Byron, Andover North Surplus, Andover West Surplus, C, 4 Range 1, Magalloway Plantation, Upton, Grafton, Riley, Steuben, Gouldsborough, Winter Harbor, Sullivan, Sorrento, Hancock, Lamoine, Eden, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Swans Island, Trenton, Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, Brooklyn, Sedgwick, Bluehill, Surry, City of Ellsworth, Mariaville, Waltham, VIII, East Brook, Franklin, 9, 10, Unionville, Cherryfield, Deblois, 16, Amherst, Aurora, Plantation No. 33, Plantation No. 32, Greenfield, Greenbush, Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Clifton, Otis, Dedham, Holden, City of Brewer, Orono, Veazie, City of Oldtown, City of Bangor, Orrington, Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Brookville, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Islesboro, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Newburgh, Hampden, Hermon, Carmel, Levant, Kenduskeag, Glenburn, Hudson, Corinth, Charleston, Bradford, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Garland, Dexter, Corinna, Exeter, Stetson, Newport, Plymouth, Etna, Dixmont, Jackson, Monroe, Brooks, Swanville, Waldo, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, Hope, Appleton, Searsmont, Liberty, Belmont, Morrill, Montville, Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Thorndike, Unity, Albion, Burnham, Troy, Detroit, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Hartland, St. Albans, Athens, Brighton, Bingham, Solon, Cornville, Madison, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Canaan, Clinton, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Benton, Winslow, Vassalborough, China, Somerville, Washington, Windsor, Sidney, Manchester, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Wayne, Fayette, Mount Vernon, Belgrade, Rome, Vienna, Chesterville, New Sharon, Mercer, Stark, Industry, Anson, New Vineyard, Embden, New Portland, Freeman, Strong, Salem, Madrid, Phillips, Avon, Temple, Farmington, Wilton, Jay, Livermore, East Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Paris, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Peru, Franklin, Dixfield, Mexico, Carthage, Perkins, IV, Weld, Andover, Rumford, Newry, Bethel, Milton, Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Norway, Otisfield, Harrison, Waterford, Sweden, Lovell, Stow, Stoneham, Mason, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelders Grant, and Gilead, *Maine;* Success, Cambridge, Errol, Millsfield, Odell, Ervings Location, Columbia, Chatham, Bean's Purchase, Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stratford, Northumberland, Stark, Kilkenny, Randolph, Low and Burbank's Purchase, Sargeant's Purchase, Jackson, Bartlett Co., Hart's Location, Cutt's Grant, Livermore, Lincoln, Franconia, Bethlehem, Carroll, Jefferson, Lancaster, Whitefield, Dalton, Littleton, Monroe, Lyman, Lisbon, Bath, Landaff, and Easton, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Averill, Norton, Avery's Gore, Warren Gore, Warner's Grant, Lewis, Brunswick, Maidstone, Ferdinand, Brighton, East Haven, Victory, Kirby, Burke, Newark, Charleston, Morgan, Holland, Derby, Brownington, Westmore, Sutton, Sheffield, Barton, Glover, Irasburg, Coventry, Coventry Gore, New-

port, Albany, Greensboro, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Woodbury, Hardwick, Elmore, Wolcott, Craftsbury, Lowell, Troy, Westfield, Jay, Richford, Montgomery, Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown, Johnson, Belvidere, Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Avery's Gore, Fletcher, Waterville, Cambridge, Underhill, Bolton, Waterbury, Duxbury, Huntington, Waitsfield, Fayston, Buels Gore, Granville, Braintree, Hancock, Rochester, Bethel, Pittsfield, Chittenden, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, Mendon, Sherburne, West Rutland, Ira, Clarendon, Mount Tabor, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Pownal, Bennington, Woodford, Glastenbury, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sunderland, Manchester, Sandgate, Rupert, Dorset, Danby, Pawlet, Wells, Middletown Spring, Poultney, Castleton, Fair-Haven, West Haven, Benson, Hubbardton, Brandon, Sudbury, Orwell, Shoreham, Whiting, Leicester, Goshen, Salisbury, Cornwall, Bridport, Middlebury, Ripton, Lincoln, Bristol, New Haven, Waltham, Weybridge, Addison, Panton, Ferrisburg, Vergennes, Monkton, Starksboro, Hinesburg, Charlotte, Shelburne, St. George, Richmond, Jericho, Williston, South Burlington, Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Westford, Milton, Fairfax, Georgia, St. Albans, Fairfield, Sheldon, Swanton, Highgate, Franklin, Alburgh, Isle La Motte, North Hero, Grand Isle, South Hero, Bloomfield, Guild Hall, Granby, Lunenburg, Concord, Waterford, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Danville, Barnet, Peacham, Marshfield, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Groton, Ryegate, Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre, Berlin, Moretown, Northfield, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Williamstown, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Fairlee, West Fairlee, Vershire, Chelsea, Randolph, Tunbridge, Strafford, Thetford, Norwich, Sharon, Royalton, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Hartford, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland, Windsor, West Windsor, Reading, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Holly, Ludlow, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Baltimore, Springfield, Chester, Andover, Weston, Peru, Landgrove, Londonderry, Windham, Grafton, Rockingham, Westminster, Athens, Townshend, Brookline, Putney, Jamaica, Wardsboro, Dover, Newfane, Dummerston, Brattleboro, Marlboro, Wilmington, Searsburg, Stamford, Readsboro, Whitingham, Halifax, Vernon, and Guilford, *Vermont;* Williamstown, Clarksburg, North Adams, Adams, Florida, Monroe, Rowe, Heath, Charlemont, Buckland, Hawley, Savoy, Cheshire, New Ashford, Lanesborough, Hancock, Pittsfield, Dalton, Windsor, Hinsdale, Peru, Worthington, Commington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Williamsburg, Conway, Westhampton, Southampton, Montgomery, Huntington, Russell, Blandford, Chester, Middlefield, Becket, Otis, Washington, Tyringham, Monterey, Lee, Lenox, Richmond, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Alford, Egremont, Mount Washington, Sheffield, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Tolland, and Granville, *Massachusetts;* Cornwall, North Haven, Branford, North Branford, Guilford, Madison, Durham, Haddam, Killingworth, Clinton, Westbrook, Essex, Gaybrook, Chester, East Haddam, Lyme, Suffield, East Granby, Granby, Hartland, Colebrook, Norfolk, Northwest Canaan, Salisbury, Canaan, Goshen, Winchester, Torrington, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, Canton, Simsbury, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks, Windsor, Hartford, West Hartford, Avon, Burlington, Harwinton, Litchfield, Thomaston, Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, New Britain, Newington, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Berlin, Southington, Wolcott, Waterbury, Meriden, Middlefield, Middleton, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, East Lyme, Salem, Colchester, Marlboro, Hebron, Andover, Columbia, Lebanon, Franklin, Bozrah, Montville, Waterford, New London, Groton, Ledyard, Preston, Norwich, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, and Stonington, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

All other towns shall be classed as the *generally infested* area.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as brown-tail moth infested area:

Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Swans Island, Brooklin, Bluehill, Trenton, Surry, Orland, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Carmel, Etna, Plymouth, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Stark, Industry, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Stow, Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Rumney, Groton, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, New London, Newbury, Bradford, Henniker, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey, and Rindge, *New Hampshire;* Winchendon, Gardner, Westminster, Princeton, Holden, Paxton, Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Douglas, Uxbridge, Blackstone, Bellingham, Wrentham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro, Seekonk, Swansea, Somerset, Fall River, and Westport, *Massachusetts.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 14, 1925.

Done at the City of Washington, this 14th day of October, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 20, 1925.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the letter addressed to you by this office under date of June 30, 1924, in regard to Quarantine Order No. 45, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, quarantining certain areas in New England on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, you are informed that the fact has been determined that the towns of Cheshire and Wallingford, in your State (Connecticut), are now free from infestation by the gipsy moth, and, therefore, the articles covered by Quarantine Order No. 45 may be shipped out of these towns without inspection and certification as prescribed in the rules and regulations promulgated in connection with that quarantine order.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE EXTENDED

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 7, 1925.

The presence of the satin moth in the State of Washington and its spread to the States of Maine and Rhode Island, and to new territory in New Hampshire and Massachusetts has led the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the area held under Federal quarantine. Scouting work by the Federal Horticultural Board this year found the pest established in certain areas in Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington and in additional localities in the States previously quarantined on account of this pest. The quarantined areas as established by the Secretary in his order of November 3 are as follows:

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean: Warren, Friendship, Bristol, Boothbay, Wiscasset, Woolwich, Bath, Brunswick, Durham, Lisbon, Auburn, Poland, Casco, Naples, Sebago, Hiram, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Ossipee, Moultonborough, Laconia, Belmont, Tilton, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Bow, Hooksett, Goffstown, Bedford, Amherst, Mt. Vernon, Milford, Wilton, and Mason, *New Hampshire;* Ashby, Fitchburg, Leominster, Sterling, Holden, Worcester, Leicester, Auburn, Millbury, Grafton, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Blackstone, *Massachusetts;* Woonsocket, Lincoln, North Providence, Johnston, Cranston, Warwick, and North Kingston, *Rhode Island.*

The following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington.*

This quarantine applies only to poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation. On account of the extreme difficulty of detecting the inconspicuous webs in which the caterpillars hibernate, it is necessary to place an embargo against the movement of these trees from the quarantined areas.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE SATIN MOTH

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

On account of the further spread of the satin moth, it has become necessary to revise the quarantine (No. 53) on account of this insect, as well as the regulations thereunder.

The changes in the quarantine involve the addition of the States of Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington, portions of which are now known to be infested by this insect, and a limitation of the prohibition on the movement of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

The changes in the regulations are limited to regulation 3, designating the infested area in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, and to regulation 4, correcting the title to agree with the import of the regulations.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53 WITH REGULATIONS, REVISED

[Effective on and after Nov. 3, 1925]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, to prevent the spread of a certain injurious insect, namely, the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), I do quarantine the said States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, effective on and after November 3, 1925. Hereafter, as provided in the said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no species or variety of poplar (Populus) or willow (Salix) trees or parts thereof capable of propagation shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved from the said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method, or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the satin moth, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the designated infested areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the satin moth.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of November, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
[SEAL.] *Secretary of Agriculture.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Satin moth: The insect known as the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis L.*).

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the satin moth exists therein.

(*c*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined State which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested with the satin moth.

Regulation 2.—Plants Subject to Restriction.

The restriction on the movement of the plants covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 53, and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, shall apply to the products enumerated in this notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the plants enumerated therein from points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

Regulation 3.—Infested Areas.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas.

Warren, Friendship, Bristol, Boothbay, Wiscasset, Woolwich, Bath, Brunswick, Durham, Lisbon, Auburn, Poland, Casco, Naples, Sebago, Hiram, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Ossipee, Moultonborough, Laconia, Belmont, Tilton, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Bow, Hooksett, Goffstown, Bedford, Amherst, Mount Vernon, Milford, Wilton, and Mason, *New Hampshire;* Ashby, Fitchburg, Leominster, Sterling, Holden, Worcester, Leicester, Auburn, Milbury, Grafton, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Blackstone, *Massachusetts;* Woonsocket, Lincoln, North Providence, Johnston, Cranston, Warwick, and North Kingstown, *Rhode Island.*

The following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas:

Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington*

Regulation 4.—Prohibition of Movement of Poplars and Willows from the Infested Areas.

On account of the practical impossibility of satisfactorily determining by inspection whether poplars and willows are free from satin moth infestation, due to the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, the movement of the plants named from any of the infested areas listed in regulation 3 hereof into or through any other State, Territory, or District, or portion thereof, not included within the aforesaid infested areas, is prohibited.

These rules and regulations, effective November 3, 1925, supersede the rules and regulations promulgated January 1, 1922, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 3rd day of November, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1925.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective on and after November 3, 1925, quarantined the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington; that in accordance with the provisions of said act no species or variety of poplar or willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the

rules and regulations issued in connection with said quarantine and in amendments thereof.

Copy of the quarantine is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure)

(Do not detach this receipt)

*Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this*_____ *day of*_____, 1925.

(Signature)_____

(Title)_____

NOTE.—This notice was sent to 51 railroads, 10 express companies, and 18 steamship lines doing business in or through the quarantined area.

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

MAY QUARANTINE OREGON BECAUSE OF PINE DISEASE

DECEMBER 5, 1925.

Because of the appearance in Oregon of the white pine blister rust, a dangerous plant disease, the Secretary of Agriculture has given notice of a hearing to be held at Washington, January 8, in the offices of the Federal Horticultural Board. It is proposed to prohibit the movement from Oregon into other States and territories of all five-leafed pines, and currant and gooseberry plants, the latter being the intermediate host plants necessary in carrying the disease from one pine tree to another. It is expected that with State cooperation, it will be possible to limit the restrictions of the quarantine to the infected western portion of the State. All persons interested may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney at this hearing which will begin at 10 a. m.

Plant pathologists of the Department of Agriculture have discovered white pine blister rust on both wild and cultivated currants in Tillamook and Clatsop Counties, Oreg., which brings the rust infection within 175 miles of the northern edge of the great sugar pine forests of southern Oregon and northern California. The disease already exists in the Northeastern States and in the Middle West and also in the State of Washington. Quarantines have been established in the various affected States and active efforts have been made by Federal and State authorities to delay the spread of the destructive rust. Systematic efforts at control consist largely in eliminating the cultivated black currant, a plant peculiarly susceptible to the disease and an active agent in its long-distance spread.

Eradication of all currant and gooseberry plants within a comparatively short radius of susceptible pines will give them adequate protection, a fact which has been demonstrated in the Northeastern States where local control work has been carried on for several years. Once a pine tree is attacked, however, the disease continues until the tree is killed.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATE OF OREGON ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1925.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the State of Oregon.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Oregon, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and of prohibiting the movement from that State

into other States and Territories, of all five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., January 8, 1926, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

R. W. Dunlap,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

SPANISH GRAPES MUST NOT ENTER—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REAFFIRMS STAND

October 17, 1925.

After a thorough reinvestigation of conditions in the Almeria grape district of Spain, suggested by the Department of State at the urgent request of the Spanish Government, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and the plant specialists of the department have decided that any modification of the present embargo maintained by the Federal Horticultural Board would involve too much risk of the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly, considered one of the most dangerous plant pests in the world. The Secretary of State had advised reconsideration as desirable in obtaining more authoritative determination of the situation but particularly for the purpose of correcting a feeling in Spain that the real basis of the embargo was trade protection rather than protection against a dangerous plant pest.

The department hopes and believes that the Spanish authorities and the representatives of the grape growers now understand the decision to maintain the quarantine unmodified has the single object of excluding an insect that if introduced would be a menace to important fruit industries over a large part of the United States.

C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, during the month of August carried on the investigation in cooperation with Spanish officials and Almeria grape growers. As a result, two suggestions for possible modification of the embargo were made, one by the Spanish authorities and one by Doctor Marlatt. Both suggestions were given thorough consideration by the Secretary and his advisors.

The Spanish proposal was that the quarantine be modified to permit the entry of grapes harvested before a predetermined fly-free date, approximately the middle of September. Because of the variation in the period of ripening of grapes and other fruits attacked by the insect, the result of seasonal variations, this proposal was discarded as unworkable. Under such conditions the date of supposed safety would have to be determined each year. Also it was not considered feasible to examine any considerable percentage of the grapes, and practically impossible to determine infestation in its early stages. Doctor Marlatt, who discussed these various difficulties with the Spanish authorities and the grape growers, reported, as an illustration of the seasonal variation, that this year grapes, figs, and other fruits ripened three to four weeks later than usual.

The possible basis for modification presented by Doctor Marlatt was controlled production in Dalias, a section of Almeria isolated from other grape growing sections. He suggested limiting horticultural activities there to grape growing, doing away with all other host fruits or vegetables in which the fly might breed, particularly the fig. If it were feasible to produce such conditions, the fly would have no place to live or breed prior to grape ripening in September or October. This possibility was discussed with officials of the grape organization of Almeria, but apparently no assurance could be given that such a cleanup could be carried out even if the plan were approved.

In the conference held at the department after Doctor Marlatt's return the following objections were raised against such restricted entry of these grapes:

"That no guarantee can be given that all the controls essential to the plan would be fully carried out and that the grapes would be absolutely free of infestation.

"That many of our States in which fruit growing is a leading or important industry would be unwilling to accept the risk, however small, and would themselves establish quarantine restrictions against such grapes.

"That the necessity for a series of annual checks, supervisions, and inspections, involving controls both in Spain and the United States, might well lead to differences of opinion and be continual sources of misunderstanding."

In view of these objections the department was obliged to reject the second proposal as well as the modification suggested by the Spanish authorities.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF PERMITS FOR ENTRY AT SOUTHERN PORTS OF GREEN BEANS FROM CUBA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1925.

DEAR SIR: A field survey just completed by the Board of the principal districts in Cuba in which lima beans are grown for export indicates that the bean pod borer, *Maruca testulalis*, is distributed throughout these districts. In addition to lima beans, the insect was also taken in string beans. This pest is not known to occur in the United States.

In view of the possible risk of introducing this pest through the entry of such winter beans at southern ports, the importation of Lima, string, faba, and other green beans from Cuba, until further notice, will be limited to New York, Boston, and such other northern ports as may be approved by this department.

You are requested to instruct the growers and shippers from whom you make your purchases that the entry of beans at such northern ports will be strictly limited to sound products; that is, those which upon inspection at the port of first arrival are found to be free from infestation. The arrival of infested beans at northern ports may necessitate the refusal of entry of the shipment in question and the cancellation of outstanding permits.

All outstanding permits for the entry at southern ports of green beans from Cuba are hereby canceled.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

Copy to F. H. B. inspectors.
Copy to collectors of customs.

FRUIT-FLY SURVEYS IN CUBA CONTINUED

Following the plan previously outlined[1] to conduct a number of seasonal fruit-fly surveys in Cuba as a basis of possible quarantine action, primarily for the purpose of determining whether or not the citrus fruit and avocados grown in Cuba (including the Isle of Pines) were subject to attack by fruit flies, four field surveys have been made, in addition to the one made during the period November 7–23, 1923.[1] These surveys were made during the following periods: March 21–April 17, 1924, June 10–June 21, 1924, July 30–September 7, 1924, September 21–October 24, 1925.

These field examinations were made by Mr. G. F. Moznette of the Bureau of Entomology, with the exception of the survey made July 30 to September 7 by Messrs. H. L. Sanford of this board and L. R. Warner of the Florida State Plant Board. On August 21 Mr. Warner returned to Florida and Mr. Moznette joined Mr. Sanford in completing the field examinations. As a result of these seasonal surveys, much valuable information with respect to insect conditions in Cuba was assembled. Repeated field examinations of citrus fruit grown in Cuba (including the Isle of Pines) indicated this fruit to be free from fruit-fly attack, although on August 9 Mr. Warner found what appeared to be an undeveloped, dead adult fruit fly, possibly *Anastrepha* sp., beneath a slightly depressed, reddish-brown area of the rind of a hangover grapefruit on the Isle of Pines. Following the finding of this single specimen, thousands of fruit were examined, superficially and by cutting, and no evidence of fruit-fly maggots was located.

In view of this situation the department, on September 23, provided for the shipment, until further notice, of citrus fruit from Cuba (including the Isle of Pines)[2] for entry through Key West in bond to certain interior ports of

[1] S. R. A. 77, p. 163. [2] S. R. A. 80, pp. 97–98.

entry, provided the fruit is forwarded in sealed refrigerator cars. This arrangement supplemented the then existing provision for entry of citrus fruit under regulation 2, Quarantine 56, at New York and other northern Atlantic ports. As an additional safeguard, all importations of citrus fruit are subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection or both at the port of first arrival as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and are also subject to reinspection at destination at the option of the department.

Likewise, the provision for the entry of avocados at northern ports was extended to include southern ports because of the apparent freedom of this fruit from fruit-fly attack in Cuba.[2]

Although avocados and citrus fruit grown in Cuba were apparently free from fruit-fly attack, the West Indian fruit fly was found abundantly present, attacking a wide range of hosts. The hosts infested naturally varied with the season. In November the fruits infested included guavas and mangoes (variety pais). Dissection of 48 of these mangoes resulted in the finding of maggots in 30 of them.

During the months of March and April the Surinam cherry was found to be heavily infested with the maggots of this fruit fly, the infestation being so severe at Santiago de las Vegas that it was practically impossible to locate a single cherry free from maggots. Other fruits infested during this period included guavas and carambolas.

In June the number of fruits attacked was considerably increased and included mangoes of the following varieties: Mulgoba, Sundersha, machio, caraboa, India or Langra Benarsi, and Philippine. The mulgoba, Langra Benarsi, and caraboa varieties were found to be heavily infested, and in one instance, 35 maggots were taken from a single mulgoba. Maggots were found not only in ripe mangoes but in reasonably sound fruit. Especially was this true in the case of the the Sundersha and Langra Benarsi, some of which were so firm and solid as to be difficult to cut. Surinam cherry and red mombin plum were also found to be infested during the month of June.

During the month of August, maggots were found in the following: Guavas (white, pink, and Peru), *Spondias purpurea*, coffee berries, Sundersha and Haden mangoes. Inasmuch as the fruits listed above (with the exception of citrus and avocados) were definitely determined to serve as hosts of the West Indian fruit fly, no provision has been made for their entry under Quarantine 56.

In addition to the West Indian fruit fly, adults of *Anastrepha tricincta* and what appears to be a new species of *Anastrepha* were found resting on grapefruit grown at San Francisco Heights, Isle of Pines. No maggots of these fruit flies were found in either cultivated or wild fruit grown in that vicinity. The papaya fruit fly, *Toxotrypana curvicauda*, was found infesting this fruit at Colombia, Isle of Pines, and Mr. Moznette was informed that it was only with difficulty that one could secure a fruit free from the maggots of this insect.

The fact that naval oranges were found in the markets in Cuba in the fall of 1923 infested with the Mexican fruit fly,[3] having apparently been entered subsequent to the effective date of the Cuban decree prohibiting the entry of such fruit, repeated efforts were made to determine whether this infested fruit had been the means of establishing this injurious fruit fly in the fruit groves of Cuba. In view of this situation, particular attention was given in all subsequent seasonal surveys to thorough examination of fruits susceptible to attack by this fruit fly, with the result that no evidence indicating its establishment was found.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BEAN POD BORER IN CUBA

In view of the action taken by the department prohibiting the movement of beans or other vegetables from Porto Rico which may be the means of establishing the bean pod borer, *Maruca testulalis*, on the mainland and the further fact that information had been received to the effect that this insect was rather widely distributed throughout the West Indies, Mr. Moznette, in connection with the fruit-fly survey made during the period September 21 to October 24, 1925, devoted considerable attention to the investigation of beans in Cuba. An examination of fresh lima beans in a local market in Havana on September 25 revealed the presence of this insect in the pods. At

[2] S. R. A. 80, pp. 97–98. [3] S. R. A. 77, p. 163.

that season of the year, the beans in the field ranged in height from 1 to 2 feet, most of them being in flower, although a few were found to bear a few small pods. About the middle of October, the beans were about 6 feet in height and were bearing flowers and mature beans. From October 17 until the date of Mr. Moznette's departure, beans were commonly found infested in fields in the immediate vicinity of Havana. From observations made at that time, it would appear that the eggs are deposited either on the flowers or young beans, and young larvae upon hatching, immediately bore into the pod, tunneling the tissues between the walls of the beans and also the seeds. On reaching maturity, the larvae leave the pods and seek convenient places on the vine or elsewhere for the purpose of pupation. It was noted that the pupal stage averaged about five days. It was also noted that beans are frequently attacked while quite small, not exceeding 1 inch in length, and beans so infested frequently fall to the ground. It is estimated that one field which was examined exhibited an infestation of at least 30 per cent of the beans on the vines. The infestation was not limited necessarily to the immature pods, but was on several occasions found in mature beans. What appeared to be the same insect was also found to infest fresh string beans.

In view of the possibility of these early beans being the means of introducing into the Southern States this injurious insect, all outstanding permits covering the entry of Cuban beans at southern ports were canceled, and the entry of such beans limited to certain northern ports.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AMENDED TO INCLUDE NEW TERRITORY

DECEMBER 30, 1925.

An amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to become effective January 1, 1926. By this amendment certain newly infested territory in New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be added to the area already designated as regulated.

The territory in New Jersey which will be added by this amendment to the regulated area consists of the borough of Dunellen, and the townships of Lincoln, Piscataway, Highland Park, Raritan, Metuchen, Woodbridge, Roosevelt, and Perth Amboy in Middlesex County; townships or boroughs of Matawan, Keansburg, Atlantic, Fair Haven, Sandy Hook, Monmouth Beach, Eatontown, Allenhurst, Bradley Beach, Avon by the Sea, Sea Girt, Keyport, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Atlantic Highlands, Rumson, Long Branch, Ocean, Asbury Park, Neptune, Belmar, Manasquan, Raritan, Holmdel, Red Bank, Navesink Highlands, Seabright, West Long Branch, Deal Beach, Ocean Grove, Neptune City, Spring Lake, and Wall in Monmouth County.

In Pennsylvania the newly added territory consists of the township of Milford in Bucks County; the townships of Lower Milford and Upper Milford in Lehigh County; the townships of Hereford, Amity, and Union in Berks County.

No additions have been made to the area quarantined in Delaware.

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 1 to Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (Third Revision)

[Effective on and after January 1, 1926]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 2 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (third revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated March 21, 1925, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 2.—Regulated area.

NEW JERSEY

All territory south of and including the following townships and borough:

Townships of Roosevelt, Woodbridge, Raritan, Piscataway, and Lincoln, and borough of Dunellen, in *Middlesex County;* townships of Franklin and Hillsborough, in *Somerset County;* townships of Raritan and Delaware, in *Hunterdon County.*

PENNSYLVANIA

The following townships and boroughs, and all territory between them and the Delaware River:

Townships of Plumstead and Hilltown, boroughs of Perkasie and Sellersville, and township of Milford, in *Bucks County;* townships of Franconia and Salford, in *Montgomery County;* townships of Lower Milford and Upper Milford, in *Lehigh County;* townships of Hereford, Washington, Pike, Earl, Amity, and Union, in *Berks County;* townships of North Coventry, South Coventry, West Vincent, West Pikeland, Charlestown, West Whiteland, East Bradford, Pocopson, and Pennsbury, in *Chester County.*

DELAWARE

Brandywine, Christiana, and New Castle Hundreds, and the city of Wilmington, in *New Castle County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 1, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of December, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FLAG SMUT QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF WHEAT AND CERTAIN WHEAT PRODUCTS FROM INDIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ITALY, AND SPAIN ON ACCOUNT OF THE FLAG SMUT DISEASE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
November 13, 1925.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*), a destructive wheat disease not widely prevalent in the United States, is known to exist in India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

It appears necessary, therefore, to establish a quarantine, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), prohibiting the entry into the United States, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain, of wheat and such wheat products which have not been so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores.

Therefore, notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held at the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, room 11, Bureau of Entomology Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1925, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to enable parties interested in the proposed quarantine to be heard either in person or by attorney.

The contemplated quarantine action is intended to supersede the restrictions imposed by quarantine 39, issued July 2, 1919, on account of the flag smut and take-all diseases. The flag smut affects the leaf blades and the leaf sheaths and may occur also on the stem and even on the chaff. Usually every shoot is affected, the leaves wither, and the spike is frequently replaced by a mass of twisted leaves. The spores are carried on the seed and live over in the soil. Where this disease is prevalent losses are heavy, at times destroying one-half of the crop or even more.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WHEAT FLAG SMUT QUARANTINE EXTENDED

JANUARY 6, 1926.

A new quarantine on account of flag smut of wheat, effective February 1, 1926, is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The new quarantine (No. 59) will supersede quarantine No. 39 which has been in effect since August 15, 1919. It will prohibit the importation into the United States from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain of all species and varieties of wheat and wheat products, except such as have been so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores.

The changes brought about by the new quarantine will remove the restrictions on wheat importations which are now in effect on account of the take-all disease of wheat. Furthermore, under the new ruling, oats, barley, and rye will not be barred as formerly from France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Brazil, India, Japan, Australia, and Italy.

The widespread infestations of take-all in this country and Canada seem ample to justify the repeal of the portion of the quarantine covering that disease, according to the department. This is especially true when it is considered also that take-all apparently is carried but very sparingly, if at all, with the seed. It seems practically certain, in the opinion of the department, that to restrict wheat on account of take-all will no longer help matters. The disease is important locally in a number of States, and it seems evident that in each case the situation will have to be worked out more or less according to conditions where it occurs.

While flag smut is also an important disease, the situation is distinctly different in a number of respects. In the first place, the spores of the casual fungus are readily carried on and distributed with the seed of infested wheat. In this way it can be carried long distances and therefore from one country to another remote country. Furthermore, the occurrence of flag smut in this country is confined to a comparatively limited area of the winter wheat belt. While certain varieties of wheat have been found to be resistant to flag smut, it seems desirable to continue and extend the quarantine against the disease because some of the best yielding varieties of wheat in California, Oregon, Washington, and other Western States, are very susceptible to flag smut.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE FLAG SMUT DISEASE

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 59

[Effective on and after February 1, 1926]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the flag smut disease (*Urocystis tritici* Kcke.), a plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States, have determined that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain, of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, except such as have been so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag smut spores.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred on me by the act of Congress known as the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and, having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do hereby promulgate the aforesaid determination, effective February 1, 1926, and, thereafter, as provided in said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, the importation from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain, of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, except such as have been so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag smut spores, is prohibited.

This notice of quarantine, effective as aforesaid on and after February 1, 1926, supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 39, with regulations, promulgated July 2, 1919.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of December, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

POTATO QUARANTINE ORDER

EMBARGO ON ACCOUNT OF POTATO WART NOT TO BE LIFTED

NOVEMBER 3, 1925.

The Department of Agriculture announces that there is no basis whatsoever for the rather persistent rumors that it intends to remove or modify the restrictions on the entry of potatoes from countries invaded by the potato wart disease. The department has no such intention. The potato wart is widespread in Europe and has always been recognized as one of the most dangerous of potato diseases.

The existing regulations restricting the entry of foreign potatoes on account of this disease provide for entry of potatoes from any country which has been determined by field inspection satisfactory to the department to be free from potato wart and other injurious potato diseases and insect pests new to or not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, under the further condition that such country has an effective quarantine to prevent the entry from other countries of such diseases and pests.

The department has no information which makes it appear that any European country can comply with the conditions of freedom from wart and maintenance of quarantine prescribed in the regulations. Under these regulations potatoes may now be imported into the United States from Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, and certain States of Mexico.

The potato wart disease gained limited foothold in certain coal-mining districts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia prior to the passage of the plant quarantine act of 1912 in connection with certain shipments of inferior potatoes from Europe in the winter of 1911–12, which were sold at a low price in these districts. Fortunately the invaded areas were not centers of commercial production and the outbreak was confined to garden patches. Efficient control has been maintained of these areas in cooperation with the States concerned and there has been no material spread of the disease, and there is a possibility of its ultimate eradication. While the study of this disease which has been conducted by the department has shown that many of our important varieties of potatoes are substantially immune to it, these studies have, on the other hand, indicated that an important class of potatoes—the Rural group—grown over a considerable area of the United States—is very susceptible to the disease. The Rural New Yorker and Russet Rural are examples of such susceptible varieties. They are important in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to a lesser degree in several other States. For a considerable portion of this region the potato experts of the Department of Agriculture know of no well adapted immune variety, so that the introduction of the wart disease into this area would be a very serious menace to potato production.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OKLAHOMA PROVIDES FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 10, 1925.

The State of Oklahoma has established places for terminal inspection, under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

All field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and other plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, including cotton seed, sweet potatoes, sweet potato plants and sweet potato vine cuttings, and all insect enemies and plant diseases of such plants and plant products: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to—

(1) Vegetable and flower seeds, and such succulent plants as tomatoes, eggplants, pepper, cabbage, etc.;

(2) Shipments of plants and plant products originating in Oklahoma and addressed to places in that State, or when the Oklahoma permit, the Okla-

homa dealers' certificate, or the Oklahoma inspection certificate is attached to the shipment.

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Oklahoma may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof . The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

Postmasters within the State of Oklahoma shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

The inspection service is maintained at Oklahoma City only and all postmasters in Oklahoma shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to Oklahoma City each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

R. S. Regar,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period October 1 to December 31, 1925:

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* A. J. and H. B. Cultra, doing business as the Onarga Nursery Co., Onarga, Ill., in the interstate shipment of 12 gooseberry plants and 5 currant plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $50 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 272.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Allen's Nurseries & Seed House, Geneva, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of 4 currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 263.)

In the case of the United States *v.* L. B. Ransom, doing business as Ransom Seed & Nursery Co., Geneva, Ohio, in the interestate shipment of 5 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 278.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Washington Nursery Company, Toppenish, Wash., in the interstate shipment of 5 currant plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 274.)

In the case of the United States *v.* A. B. Capps, doing business as Capps Nursery, Grandview, Wash., in the interstate shipment of 5 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 257.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Arthur J. Collins & Sons, Moorestown, N. J., in the interstate shipment of 3 currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 266.)

In the case of the United States *v.* E. W. Townsend & Sons, Salisbury, Md., in the interstate shipment of three currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 279.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Howard Lake & Victor Nurseries, Howard Lake, Minn., in the interstate shipment of 6 currant plants and 6 gooseberry

plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 162.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Holtzermann's Chicago Store, Minneapolis, Minn., in the interstate shipment of 2 currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 250.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Peter Bohlender, doing business as Peter Bohlender & Sons (Spring Hill Nurseries), Tippecanoe City, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of 2 currant bushes and 2 gooseberry bushes to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 275.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Peter Bohlender, doing business as Peter Bohlender & Sons (Spring Hill Nurseries), Tippecanoe City, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of 1 currant bush to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 259.)

In the case of the United States *v.* James F. Brady, et al., doing business as the Deerfield Nursery Co., Medford, Minn., in the interstate shipment of 2 currant bushes to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 268.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., in the interstate shipment of 408 currant and gooseberry bushes to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 273.)

MEXICAN FRUIT FLY AND OTHER QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* E. H. Hansen, captain of the motorship *Jeannette R* in the bringing to San Pedro, Calif., of two Achras sapotes from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $150.

In the case of the United States *v.* Remigio Flores in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Daniel Sosa in attempting to smuggle in six mangoes and three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Luis J. Cortez in attempting to smuggle in four avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Leo Montes and Miguel Vasquez, respectively, in attempting to smuggle in nine mangoes from Mexico, the defendants vere fined $5 each.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. Henry Mohr in attempting to smuggle in 29 avocados and 10 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $20.

In the case of the United States *v.* Francisca Sanchez in attempting to smuggle in 9 peaches, 8 pomegranates, and 2 quinces from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Vicente Fierro in attempting to smuggle in 47 peaches, 2 pears, and 7 pieces of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Wilbur J. Freck, Riverside, N. J., in the interstate transportation of 86 baskets of tomatoes from the infested area of New Jersey to the uninfested area of Pennsylvania, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 133.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Chris R. Powell, Merchantville, N. J., in the interstate transportation of 45 baskets of squash and 75 baskets of tomatoes from the infested area of New Jersey to the uninfested area of Pennsylvania, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 124.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Thomas B. Powell, Merchantville, N. J., in the interstate transportation of 44 baskets of corn, 54 baskets of beans, 63 baskets of tomatoes, and 36 baskets of squash from the infested area of New Jersey to the uninfested area of Pennsylvania, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $20. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 125.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif, east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the

plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, and Bucks, Pa., and certain portions of the county of New Castle, Del., of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Porto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer.)

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cotton seed

hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Schlerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.: *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Christmas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1926